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WHITBY RURAL DISTRICT

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

M. DALE WOOD, M.D.

FOR THE YEAR

1938

GRAPE LANE,
WHITBY,
Yorks.

*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

WHITBY RURAL DISTRICT

for the year 1938

To the Chairman and Members of the Whitby Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, My Lord and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report upon the health of the Whitby Rural District during 1938.

As has been the case in the past few years, continued and definite progress has been made in many directions, and the arrears which had accumulated for so long are now being overtaken ; I refer more particularly to improvements in water supplies and drainage.

An augmentation has been made to the Castleton Water Works during the year, as a result of which it is hoped that the shortage there of former years has been overcome. The question of water supplies generally is one which has been the cause of much apprehension ; in previous times, so long as the quantity was sufficient, little attention was paid to the quality and purity, but now, after recent serious epidemics in several parts of the Country, a great responsibility is placed upon the owners of water undertakings, as well as upon local Medical Officers of Health. In a district like this, where there are so many privately-owned water supplies, the co-operation between the water undertakers and the Health Authority is not always as close as it should be.

The Sleights Sewerage Scheme, a project which had been under consideration for very many years, has now been carried out ; the works provided for this are of the most approved design and are sufficient to meet the needs of the district however much it should grow in the immediate future.

During the year, the Council has inaugurated its own Scavenging System for the collection of refuse by Motor Waggon with its own staff of collectors. The first few months' experience of this has proved so satisfactory that a second Motor Vehicle is being put into commission, in order that the system may be extended to the whole Rural District.

The extension of the Grid and the supply of electricity to many of the Villages in the District has proved of great benefit.

In view of the present urgent necessity for an increase in the home production of food, the question of Rural Housing becomes more and more important. A conservative policy of accepting undertakings from owners to repair old and worn out properties at a very high cost, in order that, at the best, they may be made just not bad enough to avoid demolition may commend itself at the outset on sympathetic grounds, but it is certain that the "drift from the land" can be very much better stemmed by the provision by Local Authorities of the best possible housing conditions for those employed in agriculture.

Three Council Housing Estates, comprising 44 houses in all, have now been built, in order to provide dwellings for persons displaced under Clearance Schemes or Demolition Orders.

The New Isolation Hospital, after much delay in building operations, is nearing completion, and should be ready for occupation shortly; in addition to the Administration Building, there will be a Cubicle Block consisting of 10 single rooms, and in the Ward Block one Ward of 6 beds and one Ward of 4 beds.

The Report is drawn up in conformity with the directions of the Ministry of Health.

Your obedient servant,

M. DALE WOOD.

Grape Lane,
Whitby, Yorks.
June, 1939.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Name.	Qualifications	Office held	Whole or part time	Other Public Offices held
M. DALE WOOD	M.D., B.S.	Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent Isolation Hospital.	Whole	Medical Officer of Health Whitby Urban District Council. School Medical Inspector North Riding Yorks. County Council
F. LAWSON	Cert R.S.I. M.S.I.A.	Sanitary Inspector, Surveyor	Whole	
W. B. LAWSON	Cert. R.S.I.	Sanitary Inspector, Surveyor	Whole	
MRS. M. O. GOAD	S.R.N. General & Fever, F.B.C.N.	Matron Isolation Hospital	Whole	

Section A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area 113,771 acres

Estimated Population—

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
11,510	11,570	11,690	11,840	11,770

Number of Inhabited Houses at the End of the Year—

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
3,760	3,774	3,728	3,998	3,976

Rateable Value £48,643

Sum represented by a Penny Rate £190

Social Conditions.

Agriculture is the chief industry of the District.

Fishing is carried on at Staithes, Robin Hood's Bay and Runswick Bay.

Some of the residents of Hinderwell and Staithes are employed in ironstone mining or iron working at Skinningrove.

In summer time the whole district is a favourite health resort, both by the seaside and in the moorland places inland.

Test drilling for oil is being carried out near Aislaby by the D'Arcy Exploration Co. The first borehole was abandoned at a depth of 2,486 feet owing to mechanical difficulties, and the second has reached a depth of 4,260 feet in the Permian Limestone in which natural gas has been encountered. The significance of this gas is being investigated.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1938.

	M.	F.	Total.
Live Births	85	87	172
(Legitimate)	81	83	164
(Illegitimate)	4	4	8
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population,		14.9.	

Still Births	2	1	3
(Legitimate)	1	1	2
(Illegitimate)	1	0	1

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 17.1.

Deaths	72	75	147
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 12.7.			

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short List):—

No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis	o
No. 30 Other Puerperal Causes	o
	—
Total	o
	—

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 0.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

(All legitimate)	2	3	5
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Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	29.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	30.4
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	o

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)

22

Deaths from Measles (all ages)

o

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)

o

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)

o

**For the whole of England and Wales per 1,000
of the total population, 1938 :—**

Live Birth Rate	15.1
Death Rate (all causes)	11.6

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1938.

according to Registrar General's Classification:—

		Males.	Females.	T'tl.
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	0	0	0
2.	Measles	0	0	0
3.	Scarlet Fever	1	0	1
4.	Whooping Cough	0	0	0
5.	Diphtheria	0	0	0
6.	Influenza	2	0	2
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	2	0	2
8.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0
9.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	3	4	7
10.	Other Tubercular Diseases	0	2	2
11.	Syphilis	0	0	0
12.	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	0	0	0
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	10	12	22
14.	Diabetes	2	1	3
15.	Cerebral Haemorrhage	5	8	13
16.	Heart Disease	18	23	41
17.	Aneurysm	0	0	0
18.	Other Circulatory Diseases	8	3	11
19.	Bronchitis	1	2	3
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	2	1	3
21.	Other Respiratory Diseases	1	0	1
22.	Peptic Ulcer	0	1	1
23.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years of age)	0	0	0
24.	Appendicitis	1	0	1
25.	Cirrhosis of Liver	1	0	1
26.	Other diseases of Liver, etc.	0	0	0
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	0	0	0
28.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	5	6
29.	Puerperal Sepsis	0	0	0
30.	Other Puerperal Diseases	0	0	0
31.	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ...	1	3	4
32.	Senility	0	0	0
33.	Suicide	0	0	0
34.	Other Violence	3	3	6
35.	Other Defined Diseases	10	7	17
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	0	0	0
	All Causes	72	75	147

DEATHS AT SPECIFIED AGES.

Age in Years.

	1935.		1936.		1937.		1938.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	10	2	2	3	4	2	2	3
1 to 9	1	2	5	0	5	2	3	2
10 to 19	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	1
20 to 29	6	2	1	1	3	1	4	0
30 to 39	2	1	5	3	4	2	6	2
40 to 49	3	3	6	6	5	1	4	4
50 to 59	7	5	7	3	15	16	6	10
60 to 69	19	17	21	12	11	22	17	15
70 to 79	33	20	34	33	26	28	24	23
80 and over	17	23	13	11	12	19	6	15
All ages	99	77	96	72	86	93	72	75
Total	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	176		168		179		147	

Section B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

- (a) **Laboratory Facilities.**—At the North Riding Laboratory, Scarborough.

- (b) **Ambulance Facilities.**
 - (1) For Infectious Cases a motor ambulance is provided by the Joint Isolation Hospital Committee.

 - (2) For Non-Infectious and Accident cases the British Red Cross Ambulance at Whitby is provided by voluntary contributions, and is attended by the Whitby Branch of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

During the Summer months, the Red Cross First-Aid Posts on the moors are served by the Whitby St. John Brigade, the members of which give most useful voluntary service in case of motor accidents.

(c) Nursing in the Home.

There are Village Nursing Associations at:—

- (1) Danby, Castleton and Commandale.
- (2) Lythe, Sandsend, Ugthorpe and Dunsley.
- (3) Glaisdale and Lealholm.
- (4) Goathland, Grosmont and Egton.
- (5) Robin Hood's Bay.

No Association has so far been formed at:—

- Hinderwell and Staithes.
- Sleights, Aislaby and Hawske.

At these places the North Riding County Council provides a Midwife, who also acts as Health Visitor and School Nurse.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Provided by the County Council at:—

- Scarborough Orthopædic Clinic.
- Carlin How Orthopædic Clinic.
- Yorkshire Cripples Hospital, Kirbymoorside.
- Morris Grange Sanatorium.
- Wensleydale Sanatorium, Aysgarth.
- Whitby Tuberculosis Dispensary.
- South Bank Tuberculosis Dispensary.
- V.D. Clinics at Scarborough and Stockton Hospitals.
- Clay-penny Colony for Mental Defectives.

(e) Hospitals, Public and Voluntary.

(1) The Whitby War Memorial Cottage Hospital is a voluntary institution, into which general and surgical cases are received from the district.

(2) The Isolation Hospital is administered by a Joint Committee of the Whitby Urban and Rural Councils.

The Medical Staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health, who is Medical Superintendent, and the Medical Practitioners of Whitby and District.

The Nursing Staff consists of Matron and three resident nurses, in addition to whom temporary nurses are engaged according to requirements.

The daily average of occupied beds was in:—

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
24.1	5.8	4.3	17.4	11.3

The New Hospital Building is nearing completion and will be opened during 1939.

WHITBY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Patients.	Urban.	Rural	T'tl.
Remaining 31st Dec., 1937—			
Scarlet Fever	8	4	12
Admitted, 1938:—			
Scarlet Fever	158	22	180
Diphtheria	25	5	30
Erysipelas	1	0	1
Observation Cases	2	2	4
Discharged cured, 1938—			
Scarlet Fever	158	25	183
Diphtheria	21	5	26
Erysipelas	1	0	1
Observation	2	2	4
Died during 1938—			
Scarlet Fever	2	0	2
Diphtheria	2	2	4
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1938—			
Scarlet Fever	8	0	8
Diphtheria	1	0	1
Average stay of Patients in Days ...	40.4	47.3	41.0
Daily average of occupied beds ...	20.1	3.7	24.1
Number of Patient-Days for the Year		8,821	

SUMMARY OF "PATIENT DAYS" DURING 1938.

Month.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
January	294	150	444
February	752	129	881
March	885	96	981
April	1313	51	1363
May	1133	121	1254
June	595	155	750
July	465	62	527
August	513	80	593
September	390	49	439
October	451	76	527
November	350	269	619
December	308	134	442
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	7449	1372	8821
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Section C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1.—WATER.

The rainfall during 1938 was 27.81 inches, as against 38.13 inches, the average for the past 10 years.

So far as quantity is concerned there has been generally speaking a sufficiency of water in most parts of the District throughout the year, but in one or two places Bacterial Tests did not always show satisfactory results, as is shown under the individual places.

Hinderwell.

No difficulty was experienced during the year. The additional 4 inch main recently laid along the Lane from Ellerby to Runswick Bank Top enabled the reservoir at Port Mulgrave to be kept constantly full, thus all parts of the parish were kept equally supplied, as was that part of the parish of Borrowby (Dale House), where the houses are on a branch from the Hinderwell main.

Ugthorpe.

The supply is just about equal to the present demand, it is raised to the reservoir by a ram, which appears only capable of lifting about two gallons per minute. Leakage from taps has to be carefully watched, otherwise the supply is easily run down.

Roxby.

Has still the same poor supply. A stone trough in a field near the school is the main supply, apart from a spring at the bottom of the village, some distance away, from which several of the people carry their water.

Westerdale.

A piped supply is derived from springs on the moor above the village, where it is collected into a storage tank of about 2,000 gallons capacity; it is owned by the Estate.

Commondale.

There are various springs, the water from which is piped to various parts of the village; they are derived from:—

Guisborough Moor, above the school. Storage capacity 500 gallons.

Danby Moor. Storage capacity about 600 gallons.

Moor Gate Field. Storage approximately 800 gallons.

Fir Tree Moor, Leggot's Field, Railway Side.

These are all privately owned.

Danby Parish.

During the year extra springs have been added to the Castleton supply, together with a re-arrangement of the flow in the mains, which have been connected to Kempswithen and Haggerback, in Kildale Parish. The reservoir at the top of Castleton Village has been fenced in, and its condition improved.

At the Danby-Ainthorpe supply, which is independent of the above-named, an analysis of the water showed considerable pollution. It is discovered that in the past, in order to augment the short supply during dry weather, sanitary pipes, unjointed, had been laid to introduce surface water. The matter is being investigated, and the pipes between the springs and the reservoir relaid. It is hoped to exclude the doubtful springs in this way, but in any case it would appear to be desirable to join up the Danby and Castleton supplies.

Glaisdale Parish.

At Glaisdale there are springs at:—

Swang Moor. Storage capacity 20,000 gallons.

Parliament Quarry, above the School;

from which there are pipe supplies which are privately owned.

At Lealholm the supply is derived from springs at Park Wood, it is privately owned and gives a piped supply to the village. During September a Bacterial examination showed the water to be polluted. It was discovered that there was a possibility of surface-water entering the collecting chamber, and after certain alterations had been made the further Report passed the water as safe for use.

At Lealholmside there are springs at the rear of Prospect House, which give two separate supplies which are privately owned.

Fylingdales.

A new supply derived from springs at Brock Hall and Spring Hill was added to the previous system; this also entailed the alteration of the Ramsdale supply, which is now carried to Cross Keld Reservoir, so that any overflow can be by-passed to Ness Reservoir.

It would be an advantage if the reservoirs could be covered in.

Goathland.

Bacteriological examination of a group of the springs revealed some pollution, and resort to chlorination has had to be made. An augmentation and improvement of the supply is under consideration.

Aislaby-Newholme-Dunsley-Sandsend.

A comprehensive scheme for the better supplying these places has been prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineer, but no decision has so far been taken in the matter, as the proposed scheme would be a very costly one.

Lythe.

There is a supply to this village as well as to a few houses at Sandsend; it is owned by the Mulgrave Estate.

Barnby (East).

The water for this place is derived from a spring above the village, to which there is a piped supply; it is owned privately.

Barnby (West).

There is a piped supply to this village, derived from a spring above the highest cottage; it is owned by the Council.

Hutton Mulgrave.

The individual farms and other properties in this parish have their own wells or springs.

Newton Mulgrave.

The farms and cottages derive their supply from a private spring.

Sneaton.

Houses and farms in this village have a piped supply, which is owned by the Estate. It is derived from springs on Pokeham Brow and Well Field (above the village).

The farm and cottages at Sneaton Thorpe obtain their water from the stream. This has been the cause of many complaints, especially in dry weather, when the stream runs low. The ownership of this Estate has changed hands recently, and it is hoped that a more satisfactory and safer supply may be provided. There is no piped supply.

2.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Hinderwell Parish.

The new sewerage system is working satisfactorily. A close supervision is kept at the outfall, and conditions there are found to be good, and indicate that there is no fouling

or sign of any accumulation, but that the sewage is carried out to sea in accordance with the "tide-tests" which were made prior to the construction of the work. In view of this, it is surprising that dissatisfaction is still expressed in certain quarters, especially when it is recalled that in the previous days, when the old sewer discharged direct into the harbour, children paddled in it and the fishery authorities took no notice of it.

It is to be noted that the sewage from Cowbar, on the opposite side of Staithes Beck, situated in the district of the Loftus Urban Council, is still discharged into the Beck, and has not yet been connected with this sewerage system as was provided for in the original scheme.

Fylingdales Parish.

The Sewerage System is working satisfactorily; there have been no extensions made to it during the past year.

Sleights.

The new sewerage works were completed in November, 1938, and consist of Settling Tanks, four 32ft. diameter Percolating Filters, with Automatic Sprinklers, Detritus Tanks, Humus Tanks, Storm-water overflows and ten Sludge Beds, which are of ample capacity to deal with a considerable increase in the population.

The scheme is working satisfactorily, and is designed to treat the sewage from Sleights Village, the Carr Hill Lane area of the Urban District, and the Village of Aislaby. Work is now in progress dealing with the Whitby Urban portion; so far as the village of Aislaby is concerned it is in abeyance for the time being, though the present condition there is very unsatisfactory.

Grosmont.

After considerable delay and after considering various alternative schemes, it has been decided to sewer Grosmont, and to deal with the sewage from Egton and Egton Bridge at the same sewerage works.

Sandsend.

Constant supervision of the outfall sewer is necessary, on account of the collection of sand which at times completely obstructs it, and in this way creates a back-flow which can only escape at a storm overflow at Eastrow, and is a cause of a nuisance there; in view of the frequent recurrence of this, it would appear desirable that a more permanent cure should be found for the trouble.

Goathland.

The new scheme is working satisfactorily.

Danby Parish.

There is no change; the drainage is still into the river, and a better system is very necessary. A scheme has been approved by the Council, which should be carried out shortly.

Glaisdale.

Plans have been submitted for the proper sewerage of this village, where at the present time there is no proper outflow, and the sewage is discharged into a wood, causing a serious nuisance.

There is no proper sewerage system at Lealholm or Lealholm Side.

Commondale.

The sewage from Potters Row and Stone Row is dealt with by means of a septic tank. All other properties have cess-pools or septic tanks, the overflow from which eventually reaches the stream.

Westerdale.

There is no definite system of sewerage in this village, the drains from the houses carry the slop-water to the nearest roadside drain. There are no w.c.'s in this village.

Ugthorpe.

The houses from approximately half the village are connected to the road drain, which is a combined sewer and watercourse, and discharges into a gutter at the bottom of Hart's fields. The larger houses have septic tanks, which are fairly satisfactory, but the pond below the church receives several drains, and the water in it is stagnant and at times causes a nuisance.

Mickleby.

Part of the village is sewered and the sewage (there being no w.c.'s) is dealt with by means of a tank and filter; the rest of the place is dealt with by connections to road-water drains.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Conversions to Water Closets	107
New Houses, Water Closets (several of which are Council Houses)	50
New Houses, Earth Closets	2

Under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council makes an allowance of part of the cost where the

owner proposes to provide a water-closet in place of a closet of any other type.

3.—RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Esk flows through a large part of the area. The Beck at Staithes is the Northern Boundary of this Council's Area by the sea side; as mentioned elsewhere in this report this stream is polluted by the sewage which flows into it from the Cowbar district of the Loftus Urban District Council.

There has been no flooding during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. SUMMARY.

Bakehouses	16
Complaints Investigated	27
Cowsheds and Dairies	78
Factories and Workshops	107
New Buildings and Alterations	165
Slaughter Houses and Butchers' Shops ...	157
Sewers (Council) Inspected	151
Private Drains	360
Drains Tested	114
Disinfections (Rooms)	11
General Inspections	123
Council's Water Supplies	393
Scavenging	149
Housing	117

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

(Including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors.)

Number of Occupiers	
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Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power...	29	0	0
Factories without mechanical power...	0	0	0
Other Premises	78	0	0
	—	—	—
	107	0	0
	—	—	—

DEFECTS FOUND Nil

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES ... Nil

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

(a) Public, in the Sea at Robin Hood's Bay, Runswick Bay and Sandsend.

(b) Privately owned. At Sleights Amusement Park, where the water is filtered and Chlorinated. At Littlebeck

the Bathing Pool is supplied by water from the stream, and is not Chlorinated.

CAMPING SITES.

(1) The number of sites in the Area used for Camping purposes during 1938	not known
(2) The number of Camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the local authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936	14
(3) The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season, 1938	500

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The scavenging of the greater part of the District was let out by tender to Contractors, on the same lines as in former years.

In order to provide a door to door collection of refuse in some of the more populous places, where no provision whatever had previously been made, the Council purchased a motor refuse waggon (2 ton Bedford, with sliding covers and mechanical tipping device), and, commencing on August 1st, inaugurated a door to door collection at Sleights, Grosmont, Goathland, Sandsend, Lythe, Eastrow, Robin Hood's Bay and Thorpe.

The new system has given much satisfaction, and was at once so highly appreciated by the householders in these places, that in consequence the Council decided to purchase a second vehicle of the same type and to commence during 1939 the refuse-collection of the whole area by the Council's own Scavenging Department.

There has been great difficulty in finding suitable tipping-places, and at the present time only two are available for the whole area, they are at Silhowe Quarry and at Mickleby, one of which is at the top of Blue Bank, and the other at the top of Lythe Bank, the two steepest hills in the area. This necessitates very long journeys for the lorries, as well as much needless wear and tear of the engines. In consequence of this, as well as of the large amount of time being needlessly wasted, the costs of the system are very much higher than they should be, and it is hoped that some more conveniently situated tips will be arranged. As the work is all carried out on the principle of Controlled-Tipping, there need be no nuisance in the process, and it would be possible to reclaim waste spaces by filling them up.

It is estimated that the cost of operating one motor-waggon for the first full-quarter, together with all other

charges, including Driver, Loaders and Tipping-Places will be £198 9s. 8d., or for a full year £793 18s. 8d.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No cases have arisen of infestation either of Council Houses or other properties.

SCHOOLS.

Head Teachers of schools intimate to the Medical Officer of Health the presence of Infectious Diseases affecting scholars, teachers, or home contacts.

Danby C.E. School was closed for a fortnight in November owing to cases of Scarlet Fever.

SECTION D.—HOUSING. HOUSING STATISTICS.

1.—Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	117
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	117
(2) (a) Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932... ..	117
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	117
(3) Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	12
(4) Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	50

2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	9
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936	0
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts	0
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(i) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	3

(2) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or under- ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	o
(2) Number of separate tenements or under- ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	o

4.—Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of Dwelling-houses overcrowded at end of 1938	23
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ...	23
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	147
(b) (1) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	II
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	68
(d) Particulars of any cases in which Dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	o

The following Clearance Orders were made by the Council:—

- (1) Church Street, Staithes, Clearance Order 1938.
- (2) Slippery Hill—Webster's Steps, Staithes, Clearance Order 1938.

A Ministerial Inquiry has since been held, as a result of which, the First of these was confirmed as a whole, and the Second with modifications.

The Council's Housing Estates are at:—

- Staithes (30 houses).
- Grosmont (8 houses).
- Goathland (6 houses).

All cottages have been let and are fully occupied.

In spite of the fact that at several places Demolition Orders have been made and Clearance Areas have been

confirmed and became operative some considerable time ago, no steps have been taken either by the owners, nor by the Council (in default of the owners) to bring about the Demolition of such properties.

This delay, in one case gave rise to the property being inhabited again, in defiance of the Council. In any case, where such buildings are still allowed to remain, they become more derelict and unsightly from day to day.

In several instances, in which undertakings have been entered into by owners to do structural alterations to make their properties fit for habitation, they have failed to carry out these undertakings, with the result that there is such an interminable delay that it appears that in the long run the whole matter will come into abeyance.

Section E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Registered Cowkeepers and Dairymen	617
Number of Inspections to Cowsheds and Dairies	78
Number of Statutory Notices served on Occupiers respecting unfit cowsheds	8
Number of Cowsheds Remodelled	15

Meat and other Foods.

Number of Registered Slaughter-houses	19
Number of Licensed Slaughter-houses	9
Number of New Licences granted in 1938	0
Number of Slaughtermen's Licences issued	50
Number of Inspections made	157

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

By a resolution of the Council of May 22nd, 1939, the provisions of the Act for the use of the humane killer in the slaughter of sheep, ewes, rams, lambs, etc., as well as for cattle, was made applicable in the district.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

It has not been possible to keep a record of the total number of animals slaughtered during the year. No whole carcases have been condemned, but there were 6 carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.

Adulteration.

The North Riding County Council is the Authority for this.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations of Food.

At the North Riding Laboratory, Scarborough.

Shell-fish (Molluscan).

There are no beds or layings in the district.

Section F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Disease was again light during 1938.

Disinfection of premises and articles exposed to infection was carried out in all cases, contacts were visited, and in a few cases it was necessary to suspend the milk supply from farms for a time.

Head teachers of schools notify the presence of all Infectious Diseases occurring.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE YEAR 1938.

Disease.	Total		
	Total cases Notified.	cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	26	22	1
Diphtheria	6	5	0
Typhoid Fever	1	0	0
Pneumonia	4	0	3

ANALYSIS OF AGE GROUPS.

Age Period	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Pneumonia.
Under 1 year	0	1	0	0
1 year	1	0	0	0
2 years	1	0	0	0
3 years	3	1	0	0
4 years	1	0	0	0
5 years	9	0	0	0
10 years	4	1	0	0
15 years	5	0	0	0
20 years	1	3	0	2
35 years	0	0	0	1
45 years	1	0	1	1
65 years	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—
Total	26	6	1	4

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer and Malignant Disease were:—

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
22	29	24	18	20

TUBERCULOSIS, 1938.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 5 years ...	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1
5 to 15 years ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 25 years ...	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
25 to 35 years ...	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
35 to 45 years ...	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
45 to 55 years ...	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
55 to 65 years ...	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
65 and upwards ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	4	4	1	3	3	4	0	2
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Five Years.								
1934	2	4	1	2	0	1	2	0
1935	1	5	6	2	1	3	1	0
1936	1	5	1	0	0	3	2	0
1937	1	1	4	6	3	1	1	1
1938	4	4	1	3	3	4	0	2
Totals	9	19	13	13	7	12	6	3
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REGISTER OF RAINFALL FOR 1938.

(Kindly supplied by P. M. Horsfall, Esq., Sleights Hall.)

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
3.20	1.35	0.13	0.32	3.36	1.95
July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2.90	2.56	1.77	3.42	2.83	4.02

Total for year—27.81 inches.

PREVIOUS YEARS' RAINFALL.

1938	27.81	1933	34.82
1937	41.02	1932	38.78
1936	37.46	1931	42.58
1935	39.28	1930	52.45
1934	35.08	1929	31.92

Yearly average for 10 years—38.20.



